

IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT B. YOUNG.

A mighty one has gone
From evil found relief,
Many hearts are stricken
With unutterable grief.
The "Wise and Good" has gone to rest
Among the legions of the blest.

Many feel the stroke
In sympathetic pain
Asking of each other
"Shall we see his like again."
One who would do what duty claimed
Regardless whether praised or blamed.

His words like living fire
For many years have flow'd,
The fruit of inspiration
Which heaven on him bestow'd.
Unflinching for the truth he stood,
His motto "Universal good."

Like all the truly great
Who have visited the world,
At him malignant lies
Unceasingly were hurl'd.
But prudent, resolute and brave
He never was to fear a slave.

His labors now are o'er
In this the mortal state,
He mingles with the just
Who full fruition wait.
With them among the spirit throng
He moves Redemption's cause along.

Gone from his bitter foes
With all their words of gall,
Though much they slandered him
He triumphed o'er them all.
They might as soon his glory mar
As blot from sight the morning star.

Gone from the careless ones
Who heeded not his voice,
He'll counsel them no more
They now must take their choice.
While all the warnings he has given
Will clear him in the sight of heaven.

Gone from his many friends
But for a little space,
Those faithful to the truth
Again will see his face,
Where sin and death no more annoy
In realms of everlasting joy.
Springville. W. CLEGG.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

MEMPHIS, 3.—The army worm has appeared in great numbers in Desoto County, Miss., Fayette County, Tenn., and Lee County, Ark., and serious damage to the cotton crop is anticipated.

CINCINNATI, 3.—An excavation of Longworth Street, below the foundation of No. 74, a dwelling adjoining was undermined, and the walls of it fell about 4 o'clock this afternoon, with a tremendous crash burying a number of people in the ruins; of four women buried in the wreck, Mrs. Kern was killed, and three were released uninjured; five men were injured more or less severely, two thought to be fatally. It is stated that four persons are still in the ruins, and a large force of workmen are busy endeavoring to release them.

The scene of to-day's terrible disaster was Nos. 74 and 76, Longworth Street. At the latter place an excavation was in progress for a new building, and the digging had gone below the foundation of No. 74. One inmate of the latter states their landlord was notified last Friday that the building was unsafe, but had taken no precautionary measures. To-day the workmen had commenced to brace up the building, and were busy in a pit they had dug, when the wall fell completely demolishing No. 74 and carrying away the division between that and the house adjoining, rendering the latter unfit for habitation. No. 74 was a low boarding house for women, who rented the rooms from Mrs. Kean, and at the time the accident occurred contained seven women and two or three men. The exact number of the latter is unknown, as the uninjured failed to report. Mrs. Sue Kean, the landlady, was instantly killed. Jno. W. Dustin, a visitor at the same house, is injured internally, and thought to be fatally. Jao. Finnegan, foreman of the men at work in the excavation is dead and buried under the debris; Hugh Quigley, a laborer, was killed instantly; Louie Dowling was injured internally; Lottie Williams, back hurt. Other women were more or less bruised, one colored woman servant is missing, but it is thought possible that she escaped. Workmen were engaged up to a late hour, to-night, searching for Finnegan's body, but were unable to find it.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Upon investi-

gation by a special agent of the Post Office Department, the bond of the postmaster at Baton Rouge, La., is found to be a fictitious one, no such persons as the pretended sureties being in existence. The postmaster and the United States commissioner who certified to its correctness and affixed their signatures thereto, have been arrested, and a new postmaster appointed.

This afternoon the Hon. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, meeting Mr. Soteldo, the editor of the *National Republican*, on the Treasury steps, ordered him to move out of his way, and then assaulted him with his fist. Soteldo struck back; then followed a further exchange of blows, when the parties were separated. The provocation was the repeated publications in the *Republican* of satirical remarks reflecting on the solicitor's age and efficiency.

NEW YORK, 3.—The fire at Hall's piano factory originated through Nicholas Monk, a varnish rubber, who was heating some varnish over a stove, and while his back was turned it got ablaze, and the flames spread like a flash. He fled at once for his life, giving the alarm as he ran, but the windows being open the flames swept through the building, finding fresh fuel at every step. It is supposed that about 200 men were employed in the building at the time. On the seventh floor twenty-six, on the eighth thirty-one, and in the fifth, sixth, and other floors about 150. It cannot yet be ascertained how many have been burned in the building. The hatchways in one corner were open, and the flames rushed to the upper stories as if through a flue. Several firemen say that from the windows of the upper story of the factory men were calling for God's sake to give them help, but that the ladders were not long enough to reach them, and even if they were they could not be placed in position owing to the intense heat. Some fell to the pavement, and others, after wildly waving their arms, fell back into the burning mass behind them. The great eight-story wall on 36th Street fell almost without notice, and who are buried under it will not be known until the debris is moved away. The wildest excitement prevailed as the flames leaped to the adjoining buildings, mainly tenement houses, and men, women, and children fled for their lives. They saved nothing, and were fortunate to escape with their lives.

Over fifty buildings in all have been destroyed. The loss is very large, with insurances probably covering half the amount. Some of the most terrible scenes of the fire occurred in the tenement houses. One fireman rescued an infant and its helpless father from the fourth floor. Then went back at the peril of his life and found another child just expiring from suffocation. Annie Sweet, an occupant of a tenement house, died from fright. It is said that many of the employees live in Hoboken, and on escaping (if they did) went home at once. Dr. Tyng's gospel tent, which was destroyed, is to be replaced.

Hale's manufactory, in which the fire originated, was a large brick building, eight stories in height, having a front of 250 feet on 35th and about the same on 36th Street.

DAYTON, Ohio, 3.—The strike on the C. H. & D. road ended, to day. All the firemen and brakemen went to work on terms offered by the company on Saturday.

CHICAGO, 3.—The general freight agents of the Western trunk lines made an advance on freights, to-day, by re-classifying articles which have been shipped at thirty cents per hundred; such as grain, meats, etc., putting them in the fourth class, of which the rate is thirty-five cents from Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The executive committee of the committee of safety held a final meeting this afternoon. W. T. Coleman, in brief reviewing the organization and work of the committee, attributing the recent disturbances to hoodlums, thieves and a few communists, and not to the laboring classes, who held aloof. He then read a long letter from Gov. Irwin. The letter, after reviewing the causes which led to the formation of the safety committee, the strong anti-Chinese feeling which had rendered the disturbance possible, and might lead to a repetition, and the expediency of seeking to remove the cause after putting down the disorderly effect, suggested that

further steps be taken to obtain such modification of the Burlingame treaty as will prevent the Chinese influx; that the committee, from its non-partisan character and the high standing of its members, was, of all other organizations, that which would have the most weight with Congress. Such action would tend to convince the laboring classes that earnest efforts were being made to free them from the burden of Chinese competition, and would do more than anything else to secure peace and order. An address was then read on behalf of the committee, recounting the work it had performed. It went on to express the hope that the late strikes and riots throughout the country might have the good effect of awakening the public mind to a clearer conception of the mutual rights and duties of capital and labor. He combatted the idea that any relief from the existing evils can be secured permanently by government patronage or labor combinations. The law of supply and demand must rule, and the knowledge of the principles underlying that law should form part of the common school instruction; thus far labor had been well paid in California. The laboring classes were to a great extent the owners of houses, and were enlisted on the side of law and order, but under the keen competition of Chinese cheap labor the time would come when the case would be reversed and then deplorable consequences would follow. The experience of a quarter of a century showed nothing to hope of the elevation of Chinese to the American standpoint. What they are they will remain. It desired to call the attention of eastern people and the press to the subject of Chinese immigration, with a view of enlisting their support in counteracting its called to mind the fact that the committee that issued this address, was composed of men who had faced danger to protect the Chinese and were ready to do so again, and hoped that this fact would lend weight to their advocacy of the suppression of Chinese immigration. In conclusion, it held that it had become the duty of government to effect a modification of the treaty with China, and also, if necessary, of treaties with England and Portugal to secure the desired end. The committee then adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK, 4.—The *Times*' London special says, it is becoming quite apparent that the friends of Russia, in high circles in England, are using their influence in favor of peace. There is a strong feeling that Russia, for the time at least and so far as this year's campaign is concerned, has been badly beaten. That her responsibility in commencing the war is growing more serious every day, and also that other dangers, besides Turkish bayonets, threaten her armies. It is that under these circumstances she may be in a temper not to repel the good offices of other powers who are in favor of peace, and that in the event of efforts at mediation being made, Turkey will do all that could be required as a concession. The Turkish successes have not affected the English friends of Russia alone, but also has a marked influence on the tributary provinces of Turkey. Servia now hesitates to take part in the war, sympathy of the Greeks who are subject to Turkey is checked, and Roumania deeply regrets having entered the struggle.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Bucharest says, Prince Charles' army is in a terrible condition, ill fed, unpaid, and scourged with typhus fever and dysentery, which are raging in their camp. Cart loads of corpses are being buried daily. Their hospital stores are short, and no meat is served to them, notwithstanding the enormous voluntary contributions that have been poured into the treasury of the Prince during the enthusiasm of the early stage of the war. Another fruitful source of disease, as mentioned by your Bucharest correspondent, is that the recent heavy rains have washed down from the battle fields and camps on the tributaries of the Danube, the dead bodies of men and animals, which are spreading pestilence everywhere along the course of the great river, and this, coupled with the fear and depression caused by the Turkish victories, produce physical and mental conditions for the fatal disease. The Turks continue at all points, showing in their recent encounters the same qualities in the

fields as have been so marked a feature of their fighting behind entrenchments. In short, the only bright spot in the clouds, that at present hang over the Russians, is their heroic maintenance of their position in the Schipka Pass, although they have retained it at enormous sacrifices.

The visiting Governors were given a reception, to-day, at the city hall, after which they looked in at Castle Garden, and inspected the institutions down the Bay, and on the islands in East River.

CINCINNATI, 4.—Robert James, Samuel Goodrich, and James Simmons were taken from the jail and hung by a mob, last night, at New-castle, Ky. They were charged with murdering a number of persons in Owen and Henry counties.

LOUISVILLE, 4.—The *Courier-Journal*, this morning, publishes a letter from L. B. Wickliffe, of Mount Washington, Ky., who claims that he knows Osman Pasha, of the Turkish army, and has corresponded with him since he entered the Turkish service. He says Osman Pasha is not General Bazaine, late marshal of the French army, as reported, but that he is a native of Hawkins County, Tenn.; that his name is R. Crawford; that he commanded a regiment of artillery during the late war, afterwards entered the service of the liberal government of Mexico, and was made a general of a division. He finally quarrelled with President Juarez, and returned to the United States, and resided for several years near Philadelphia. He afterwards entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and was transferred to the service of the Sultan, and commanded the Turkish army at Plevna.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., 4.—Crazy Horse and a number of his lodges left this agency last night and the rest commenced leaving this morning. Six companies of cavalry and about 250 friendly Indians left here at 9:30 this morning and succeeded in turning nearly all back. They expect to have them all back by tomorrow. No fighting or casualties. Shedding Bear with fifteen lodges of Lame Deer's band, numbering about eighty persons, surrendered this morning to Major Burke, 14th infantry, commanding this camp. Fast Bull, with the remainder of the band, numbering between 400 and 500, will arrive in two or three days. These are the Indians that have been committing depredations in the vicinity of the Black Hills, and their coming in leaves that country and the Big Horn country entirely free of Indians. The delegation sent out by Major Burke succeeded in inducing these Indians to return.

TOLEDO, 4.—The gauge of barrels of the West Chicago alcohol works shipped here having been cut by Gauger Case, and that establishment making an issue on the gauge, a barrel was emptied and taken to pieces, when it was discovered that the wood around the bung had been reamed out, and the opposite staves gouged out so that the quantity of spirits was apparently increased by at least one gallon. The result is that the alcohol works pay to R. Brand & Co., \$600 as a reduction on their purchases on account of this fraud.

NEW YORK, 4.—The board of aldermen, to-day, voted to investigate the cause of the fatal west side fire. The commissioner of public works was authorized to lay larger mains in the vicinity of the fire, as in the opinion of the aldermen much of the loss of life and property was due to the insufficient supply of water.

The jubilee offerings to the Pope amounted to three and a quarter millions, half of it in gold. It is stated that he will give eight hundred and fifty thousand to charitable institutions, dividing the remainder into three equal parts, one for addition to the funds of the Holy Chair, another for apportionment among officers, servants, retainers and friends who have been faithful to the Vatican, and the third for the restoration of the ecclesiastical monument and execution of works of utility.

The British and American rifle teams practised to-day at Creedmoor. The weather was delightful, a still wind blowing across the range most of the day. The American team's total was 1,641 points, the highest yet made, while the total of the British team was 1,584, the Americans leading by 57 points. Blydenburg of the American team made a clean score at 800 yards.

MEMPHIS, 4.—The *Avalanche*, to-

morrow, will contain a sketch of Colonel R. Clay Crawford, who is said to exist in the person of Osman Pasha. Crawford was a cadet at West Point in 1849, he was expelled from there and a few years later was sentenced to the penitentiary for robbing the mail; escaping confinement in 1863, he entered Rogusville as chief of staff on some federal general's staff, and carried things with a high hand. After the war he figured in a wild raid, plundering over the Rio Grande country. Here all trace of him was lost.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., 4.—The case of Mrs. Lee, widow of General Lee, who sues for the recovery of the Arlington estate was before the United States Court to-day and was postponed until the January term.

WASHINGTON, 4.—Prominent republicans who have heard both republican and democratic explanations of the recent indictments of South Carolina State officers, say there is no doubt former officers did steal large sums of money, but this does not involve Chamberlain in the least. They also say that Patterson's defense is purely technical and that unless he can make a better showing than any yet offered, the case is strong against him. There are eight colored men on the grand jury which found the indictments.

Captain J. W. White of the United States revenue marine, who was sent to Alaska to investigate the condition of the people, reports to Secretary Sherman that no trouble exists and none is likely to arise, except from the excessive use of an intoxicating drink distilled by Indian and half-breed Russians. He recommends that the troops be removed and an armed vessel visit the principal villages on the coast every two or three months.

NASHVILLE, 4.—At the American Science Association meeting to-day, Professor Hunt, from the committee on International Congress of Geologists, presented a report showing that the circular issued by the committee, proposing arrangements for an international geological exposition at the Paris Exposition of 1878, which had been sent out to scientific societies of the world, co-operation had been promised from the societies of France, Spain, Italy, England, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Brazil, Chili and Mexico. The United States government had not yet accepted the invitation of France, but hoped that measures to that end would be taken at the approaching extra session of Congress. Papers were read on the geology of the Rocky Mountains by Professor T. Story Hunt, use of post route maps in the advancement of science, by B. S. Hedrick.

SWANTON, Vt., 4.—The steamer *Montreal*, owned by the Northern Transportation Company of Whitehall, was burned at Marquar's Harbor, last night; loss \$25,000, insurance \$12,000.

SARATOGA, 4.—David A. Wells, President of the American Social Science Association, opened the session here this evening with an address on the relation of economic laws to public and private morality. Taking up the early social condition of Europe he said it was controlled by a spirit of antagonism between man and man, nation and nation; false economic laws that what one man gained others lost, so each state sought to impose tolls and restrictions not only on trade between nations, but on cities derived from imports and trade. Each trade and occupation was fenced in by union and guilds, secret and mysterious. No one could be admitted to follow a trade except he was a freeman of the city or town. He stigmatized as infernal the system by which freemen in a trade surrounded themselves. He read an edict of Turgot, the great French minister against guilds. The right to labor is inherent in men, and the inalienable relations of labor and capital under rules abrogated by Turgot were crude and imperfect; by them capital was destroyed and accumulation prevented.

It is only through a study of English trade laws that the true cause of the American revolution can be found. The restrictions on trade were the main causes. In Europe numerous large and influential bodies of men lived by breaking the laws of trade. Had it not been for trade illegally carried on commerce would have ceased. With the abrogation of these restrictive laws public and private morality increased. There is no such grand cause of danger to our institutions as that arising from